

LIST OF THE INJURED:

Theodore Levy, Louisville, salesman, both legs injured and left foot maimed.
U. M. Scott, St. Louis, left hip fractured and internal injuries.
Ben F. Williams, left leg fractured, internal injuries, in serious condition; salesman.
J. C. Holmes, McConnell, Minn.
L. L. Leonard, lawyer, jumped; ribs fractured, feet crushed, hurt internally.
Lee Wolf, merchant at Carruthersville, Mo., contusions and possible fracture of spine in fall from second floor of fire escape.
David Blum, purchasing agent for department store, right foot fractured in fall from rope made from sheets.
A. D. Harned, Chicago, superintendent of window opening on the roof of the seed store.

"I am blind," he heard some one cry. "Don't leave me here to die."
Gaylord made out in the smoke a man groping his way along the wall. Gaylord led him to a room occupied by Henry Baker.

In Baker's room Gaylord and the unidentified blind man were joined by the others. A young man took command of the situation and tried to get the men together fastened one end of the improvised rope to a radiator. The twelve men went down the rope hand over hand and all were rescued from the roof of the seed store.

While these men were escaping another man staggered to the room and fell unconscious. He recovered quickly and escaped down the rope of sheets.

Guests were sleeping on the fifth and sixth floors when the fire alarm was sounded through the building by the ringing of telephone bells in their rooms and the cries of fire first called by the night clerk and later taken up and relayed by the startled and fleeing guests.

PROBABLY ASLEEP WHEN FIRE STARTED.

Jack Reisinger, eighteen years old, night clerk of the club, said after the fire there were forty-five club members who were sleeping in the rooms at the club. He declared the overnight registration brought the total number of sleeping guests near seventy-five. Inasmuch as it was impossible to make an accurate estimate of the number of regular guests who might not have been in their rooms, he could not say how many persons were in the building when the fire started.

A woman standing in the club lobby was the first to discover the fire and give the alarm. She was waiting while her escort, Ludwig Mannmann of New Orleans, was in a booth telephoning for a taxi cab. Looking out the front window, she saw a reflection of the flames in the windows of the J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Company across the street.

ALARM OF FIRE PHONED TO THE SLEEPERS.

Jack Reisinger, the night clerk, and Herman Roe, the night telephone operator, immediately began awakening the guests. Roe, from the switchboard rang the telephone in ninety-eight sleeping rooms, while Reisinger rushed to the bath establishment to awaken any guests who might be there. Then he ran back upstairs and awakened Manager McGill and Mrs. McGill. Mrs. McGill refused to leave the building until she had passed from door to door on the fifth and sixth floors, clad in her night clothes, calling to guests that the building was in flames and to escape as quickly as possible.

As soon as it became known the Missouri Athletic Club was a fire alarm was sounded bringing downtown all available fire apparatus.

At the bottom of each fire escape women assisted guests to the sidewalk, from where, they climbed, they hurried to the downtown hotels. A number of guests on the fifth and sixth floors rushed into sleeping rooms on the west side of the building and leaped from the windows to the top of the adjoining four-story building occupied by the St. Louis Seed Company. In this leap many were injured.

Flames burst out of the third floor windows, cutting off the exit of a number of men who were running down the fire escapes on the fourth street side. Some men clinging to the fire escape railing bravely responded to the firemen's call for them to continue down the escape. They crawled through the water that had been turned on them and were almost knocked from their perches.

CLUB BUILDING OWNED BY THE BOATMEN'S BANK.

The building occupied by the Missouri Athletic Club was owned by the Boatmen's Bank, which occupied a portion of the first floor on the southeast end of the structure. It was valued at \$250,000 and was erected in 1890, being of especially heavy construction and presumably of slow combustion.

The club occupied the seven floors and basement with the exception of the banking rooms.

The entrance to the Boatmen's Bank, at the northeast corner of Fourth and Washington streets, and the main entrance to the athletic club was on Washington avenue, a few feet west of the bank entrance. The only other entrance to the club was in the rear, used by employees. The athletic club used the basement for a swimming pool and bath, the first floor for the lobby and reception room, the second floor for pool and billiards, the third floor for dining rooms and kitchen, the fourth floor for dancing and the fifth floor for the gymnasium and other departments, the roof and sixth floor for sleeping

tendant of an electrical supply company, right arm and right ankle fractured in jump from sixth floor.
Edward T. Kaub, Chicago, salesman, hit head; rescued by firemen from sixth floor window.
William Koerner, houseman at Missouri Athletic Club, both feet fractured in jumping from sixth floor to roof of four-story building.
F. W. Williams, New York, hands burned and head bruised.
T. C. Little, Chicago, knee wrenched.
Charles Schimel, Chicago, both legs broken and internally injured in leap from sixth floor.
John Dwyer, engine company No. 4, right leg fractured; caught under falling wall.

rooms and the seventh floor for a gymnasium.
Boatmen's Bank officials said there was \$1,500,000 in currency and \$37,444 in coin in two large spherical safes which are in a heavily constructed vault of steel set in concrete, with a reinforced ceiling. This vault was considered fire and burglar proof, and the bank officials were confident their cash and valuable papers were intact. The bank opened for business in temporary quarters nearby.

SIEGEL STORES WILL BE CLOSED BY RECEIVERS

(Continued from First Page.)

later, suitcases in hand, and announced her intention of starting for Albany immediately to protest to Gov. Glynn about the Siegel affairs.

Three of the papers showing the financial status of the two Siegel stores in this city—the Simpson-Crawford Company and the Fourteenth Street Store—upon which they made their loans and endorsed other financial transactions, which Louis S. Levy, partner of John B. Stanchfield, counsel to Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, had refused to give to the District Attorney, were to-day relinquished by Mr. Levy and will be submitted to the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Train had gone before Judge Rosinsky in the Court of General Sessions and asked for Mr. Levy's commitment on the ground of "contumacious conduct." Judge Rosinsky had given him only until to-day to produce the papers.

Mr. Levy did not appear before Judge Rosinsky to-day, having to attend a meeting of the creditors of the stores, but Mr. Train reported that he had purged himself of the "contumacious conduct" which the Court terminated the incident, which Judge Rosinsky did.

DEMAND DEPOSIT OF MONEY WITHIN A DAY.

More than 500 depositors in the defunct bank of Henry Siegel & Co. to-day in the Assembly Room of the Merchants' Association to determine the best method of distributing the stock of the Siegel stores. Formerly known as the Siegel Store.

Attorneys for the receivers of the stores and the bank asked for an immediate settlement of their branch of the stores' property.

John P. Murray, attorney for the depositors, said he did not feel his clients could accept the proposition of the Depositors' Realization Corporation unless the money the corporation offers is deposited with ex-Judge Holt within twenty-four hours.

Max Hoffman, attorney for a group of depositors, spoke in support of the offer of the Realization Corporation and urged the acceptance of the offer. He read a resolution said to have been passed by some of the depositors, setting forth that they refuse to accept the proposition of the corporation until Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel are held liable and the worth of the security offered ascertained.

Miss Jessie Martin read a newspaper clipping warning depositors against accepting a settlement of 50 cents on the dollar.

FIRST CHAIRMAN IS DENOUNCED BY DEPOSITORS.

John P. Munch, the first chairman of the Depositors' Committee, arose to speak, and the assemblage listened and howled. Shouts of "Traitor!" "Throw him out!" and "Villain!" rang through the assembly room.

Special Master Holt threatened to adjourn the hearing if the noise continued. Mr. Munch urged the acceptance of the offer.

Jacob H. Latzer, a depositor, gave several reasons for his feeling that Siegel and Vogel were not honest in their purpose to settle with the depositors. He charged them with having misrepresented their financial status and thereby securing loans and deposits.

After more discussion a vote was taken on the proposition of the Depositors' Realization Corporation. It was rejected. The vote cannot be considered as final, because the matter is entirely in the hands of Special Master Holt, who alone has power.

HUERTA ISSUES ORDER FOR WAR ON CARRANZA

"To-Day Federal Government Begins a Campaign Against Rebels of North," His Edict.

FIGHTING AT TORREON.

Villa Opens Long Threatened Attack on City—Refugees Killed in Flight.

MEXICO CITY, March 9.—The Federal army was to-day ordered to take the offensive against the forces under the command of Venustiano Carranza. Provisional President Huerta sent to all the Governors of States and all the army commanders by telegraph the following order:

"To-day the Federal Government begins a campaign against the rebels of the North. To that end you will see the necessity that the troops under your command assume actively the offensive in order to bring to a finish a situation which so prejudices the Republic."

Gen. Huerta then again cautioned his followers to give protection to foreigners, and warned the recipients of the order that they would be held by him responsible for any neglect in this particular.

The rebel attack on Torreon by Gen. Francisco Villa's troops began early to-day, according to despatches received here, and immediately 2,000 Federals were rushed to the town by special train to reinforce the defenders.

A dozen of the leading citizens of Torreon were killed when the rebels blew up a passenger train near Hornos, not far from Torreon. Most of the passengers on the dynamited train were refugees fleeing from the rebel attack.

Chicontepec, an important town in the State of Vera Cruz, fell into the hands of the rebels early to-day and another Constitutional attack on Tampico is believed to be imminent. The American cruiser Des Moines was defeated by the rebels in a skirmish at Altamira, a small town near Tampico, and were forced to retreat into the oil port.

Rear-Admiral Fletcher immediately ordered the battleships Minnesota and Connecticut and the Solace to Tampico and indicated to the foreign commanders at Vera Cruz that other warships should be sent. The German cruiser Hermlone at once prepared to go. The Mexican gunboat Zaragoza also sailed for Tampico, although the Mexican military commander of Vera Cruz, insisted there was no danger of a successful rebel attack on the seaport.

Later in the day Secretary Bryan got a despatch from Consul Garrett stating that a full report on the taking of Vergara's body across the border had been sent by mail.

The Texas authorities must assume responsibility for the Vergara affair. The object of the raid, the recovery of the body of Clemente Vergara, which had been buried at Hidalgo, Mexico, after he was tortured and slain by Mexican Federals, will not be considered by the administration. That was merely the culmination of a circumstance that may prove decidedly dangerous. If Texan Rangers were concerned in the invasion on Mexico in direct opposition to the warnings of the National Government officials indicated it may be necessary for the National Government, not only officially to disavow this act, but also sharply to rebuke those who permitted it.

There will be no hasty action by President Wilson. He made it plain to callers to-day that a full and complete inquiry has already been instituted and that until it ends no statement will be forthcoming from either himself or from Secretary of State Bryan that will deal with the merits of this new complication.

The President with more than usual vigor denied that this Government had any advance information concerning the raid. Reports that Consul Garrett was cognizant of the plan were not credited by the President.

Every effort had been made by the Administration, the President told his callers, to prevent any invasion of any kind of Mexico by armed Americans. Orders were sent to Gen. Bliss, commanding the United States forces on the border, to send a complete report from the military standpoint. This with the Government reports will be checked, one against the other, and then the Administration will decide what to do.

The words of Capt. Sanders's first telegram, "I proceeded to Hidalgo," in the light of his later report to the Governor are capable of two meanings, it is said. Sanders is stationed at Laredo, 45 miles from the point where the body was brought across the river near Hidalgo.

To get the body Sanders and American Consul A. B. Garrett at Nuevo Laredo had to make the 45-mile trip from Laredo. Hidalgo being one of the few places in that section large enough to have a name designating its location. Sanders's telegram has been interpreted as using the words "to Hidalgo" simply to indicate a word of the border.

WILSON CALLS FOR FACTS ON RECOVERY OF VERGARA'S BODY.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Wilson to-day called for a full report from Gov. Colquhitt and American Consul Garrett as to the manner in which the body of Clemente Vergara, the American citizen, killed in Mexico, was returned to American soil.

After reading news despatches, some saying Texan Rangers had crossed into Mexico and had availed themselves of permission by the Mexican Federal authorities to American Consul Garrett to recover the body, the President and Secretary Bryan conferred at length. The President said afterward that no official information had been received; that he doubted very much whether Consul Garrett had any permission to take the body and that he would await a full report from Gov. Colquhitt before making any comment.

CARRANZA SILENT ON VERGARA "INVASION"

AQUA PRIETA, Sonora, Mexico, March 9.—Gen. Carranza declined to-day to discuss the entrance into Mexico of those who recovered the body of Vergara. It was said he would not issue any statement until more details had been received.

Superintendent Appenzel, TELEGRAPH also says Vergara to have been killed in the town of Hidalgo, March 9.

Athletic Club at St. Louis In Which Many Died in Fire



The fire at the Missouri Athletic Club, which killed many people, is shown in this photograph.

ASKS INTERVENTION, NOT FOR WAR, BUT AS PROTECTION

Attacking Wilson, Fall Says United States Has Already Politically Intervened in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Specific charges that more than one hundred Americans and other foreigners have been killed, murdered or outraged during the last three years of revolution in Mexico were laid before the Senate to-day by Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, in the course of a speech in which he urged armed intervention—not for war but for protection of non-combatants—and assailed the Administration's policy.

Senator Fall's list gave names, dates and circumstances and was gathered from his own sources. The Benton, Vergara and Bauch killings and the death of the fifteen Americans in the Cumbre Tunnel disaster are included in those since March 4, 1912.

Secretary Bryan, when he heard of Senator Fall's charges, said he would make no statement until he had read all the Senator's speech and would, for the present, leave the Administration's defense to Senators.

QUOTES MCKINLEY'S WORDS AS BASIS FOR ACTION.

"With the solemn declaration that we do not war upon the Mexican nation or people," said Senator Fall, "that it is not our purpose to acquire territory, upset their laws nor overturn their constitution, and an invitation to the masses of the Mexican people to cooperate with us; we should immediately direct the use of the land and naval forces of this government for the protection of our citizens and other foreigners in Mexico and lend their assistance to the restoration of order and maintenance of peace in that unhappy country."

"I might cite authority after authority and pile precedent upon precedent as justification under international law for such action, but I will only read from the message of the martyred McKinley with only the suggestion that we insert the name 'Mexico' in lieu of that of Cuba or Spain."

Mr. Fall read a portion of President McKinley's famous war message and then referred to President Wilson's refusal last autumn to transmit information relative to Mexico to the Senate on the ground that it was incompatible with the public interest.

"Abraham Lincoln thought it not compatible with the public interest to fully inform the Senate concerning communications between this Government and that of France," said he.

"Grover Cleveland thought it not compatible with the public interest to forward to this body all papers and correspondence concerning the arrest, death, &c., of various Americans in Cuba, as will be seen by reference to his special messages."

Senator Fall, picturing the bad conditions in Mexico, included a vivid statement he had received to-day from Emeterio de la Garza, who came to Washington last year in the interest of the Huerta Government.

MUST SERVE THEIR SENTENCE

PRACTICAL JANE.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
"Jane Brown has organized a class of girls to study ornithology."
"I suppose she teaches them to be kind to the birds?"
"No, she teaches them to trim hats."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says that Jane Brown, of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, has organized a class of girls to study ornithology.

WOMAN ON STAND TELLS HOW SHE GOT "POISONED" LETTER

Elizabeth Society Folk Jam Courtroom When Case Is Called to Trial.

TYPEWRITER WAS USED.

Fair Defendant Unmoved as Neighbor Tells of Receiving Insulting Missive.

After almost a year of delay Elizabeth's (N. J.) famous "poisoned pen," or, more properly, "poisoned typewriter," case came to trial before Judge James C. Connelly in the Union County Court of Quarter Session to-day and local society flocked to hear the scandal thrashed out.

Less than fifteen minutes was consumed in obtaining a jury, no questions being put to the talesmen in accordance with the Jersey practice, and brief were the opening remarks of Prosecutor Alfred A. Stein. Examination of the first witness began within an hour after the trial began.

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The defendant in this case, an episode that has been the most engrossing topic of gossip in Elizabeth social and church circles since her arrest last spring, is Mrs. Anna Pollard, prominent in the affairs of Christ Episcopal Church and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The complaining witness is Mrs. Florence Jones, wife of Dr. Charles R. Jones, a well known dentist and secretary of the New Jersey Dental Society.

SAYS SHE SENT INSULTING LETTER TO WOMAN.

The State contends that Mrs. Pollard was the author of an insulting typewritten letter sent to Mrs. Jones, one of a flood of derogatory missives which have spread terror in a score of Elizabeth homes during the two years.

Long before Judge Connelly ascended the bench to-day the courtroom was besieged by a throng of curious women. Some arrived in limousines and electric cars. When all the seats were taken the doors were closed.

Mrs. Pollard was perfectly self-possessed and with a pencil she made copious notes. Mrs. Jones, a handsome, rather buxom matron, wore a blue walking suit, blue hat with light blue ostrich feathers.

Mrs. Jones was the second witness to take the stand, the first being Charles J. Dunn of the Elizabeth Postoffice, who identified a letter written by Mrs. Pollard to the Postmaster regarding the postal service.

The State hopes, through this letter, to prove the authorship of the insulting letter received by Mrs. Jones.

The defense, which is represented by Samuel Schleimer, failed to keep this key letter out of evidence.

WITNESS IDENTIFIES LETTER SHE SAYS NEIGHBOR SENT.

Mrs. Jones took the stand smiling and confident. Not once did she look in the direction of Mrs. Pollard, who sat directly in front of her. On the other hand, Mrs. Pollard frequently glanced back and instantly at her accuser.

Mrs. Jones testified that she lived in the house next Mrs. Pollard's in Madison avenue. She was then questioned regarding the receipt of the letter upon which the State bases its case. She identified this missive, but it was not read at this point.

Mrs. Pollard was early on hand and for the first time seen in public in Elizabeth since her arrest without a heavy set of veils. The defendant is a statuesque brunette, apparently not more than thirty-five years old. She was dressed to-day in a becoming close fitting modish green silk dress trimmed with Irish point lace. She wore a large blue and black hat set on one side of her jet black hair and trimmed with fur and a bunch of green feathers.

During his cross-examination of Mrs. Jones Mr. Schleimer succeeded in drawing from her the admission that a typewriter like that upon which the scurrilous letters are alleged to have been written is in the home of her sister, the wife of Dr. Horace R. Livingston.

But the course the defense is expected to take became more apparent when he tried to ask the witness to admit that at the time the letter was received she was not on speaking terms with her two sisters-in-law, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Ernest Jones.

A sharp battle was precipitated by the efforts of the State to identify the paper upon which the letter was written. Garrett T. Dunham of Plainfield recognized it as being written on the back of a letter sent Samuel J. Rittenhouse, who lived with Mrs. Pollard and her husband late in 1911.

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THREE INSPECTORS PAY \$500 FINES AND QUIT ISLAND

All Give Bail Later on Bribery Charges and Will Fight Higher Up.

Ex-Police Inspectors John J. Murtha, Dennis Sweeney and James F. Thompson, who with James E. Hussey were convicted of conspiring to keep George A. Bligh, one of District Attorney Whitman's chief graft witnesses, out of the State and who were sentenced to serve a year in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500 each, paid the fines to-day and were liberated, their terms having expired. Hussey was liberated Friday, the Appellate Division having reversed the verdict against him.

Murtha appeared at the Criminal Court Building in the afternoon accompanied by two friends and a representative of the National Surety Company. He went before Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and gave the \$1,000 bail required on two indictments still pending against him. He said he did not feel very well.

"I shall spend the next few days with my family," said he, "and then I shall go to Bermuda or Florida for a little while."

The indictments pending against Murtha accuse him of having accepted \$50 from John H. Tonjes, proprietor of the Colonial Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, on April 4 and May 4, 1911.

Similar indictments are pending against Hussey and Thompson, and Mr. Whitman has announced that he will press both their cases, although he is inclined to believe any attempt to convict Sweeney of bribery would fail because of the death of Capt. Thomas F. Walsh, his chief witness. There are twelve indictments against Sweeney, yet he may escape even a trial.

Counsel for Thompson and Sweeney notified Assistant District Attorney Embree that it would be inconvenient for them to produce their clients this afternoon and asked if they might have until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning to do so. Mr. Embree agreed to this request.

\$200 ADVANCE MONEY MAKES TROUBLE FOR TOO SHREWD SUITOR

"Why Should I Marry When the Money Ain't All Paid?" He Asks—Is Held.

Morris Zolna says he's a business man, and Jacob Blaustein of No. 28 North Anderson street, Boston, Mass., says he's a shrewd one.

Zolna went to Boston some time ago, met Jacob's sister, Eva, became engaged to her and accepted \$200 of the \$500 marriage settlement he demanded. Then he disappeared. This was two weeks ago. Jacob followed her, found his near his home, No. 399 East Eighth street, and got Detective Kemp of the Union Market station to arrest him.

"I'm a business man," protested Zolna. "They wouldn't give \$500, though they'd agreed to. Therefore they forfeit \$200, don't they? Why should I marry a girl for \$200?"

"Why last September I was going to marry a girl who lives in Brooklyn and she put \$217 in the bank to our joint account. Then, because I wouldn't marry her two days before the date we had set, she got mad and wouldn't marry me at all. She wanted her money back, but I sued her and got a judgment. See, I got the book."

Charles A. Keene, Watches, Diamonds, Jewels, 180 Broadway, New York

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

LOST—Madison av., 20th st., lady's bag containing pocketbook, glasses, etc., lost. Reward \$10. Call 101 A.

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The police found that Zolna had gone to Sing Sing in 1907 for larceny. He admitted it with a sad nod of his head.

"I'm such a business man they won't let me alone. All the girls want to marry me. That's the trouble," said he. Zolna will be sent to Boston when extradition papers arrive.

TWO SERIOUSLY STABBED.

Fight Over Right-of-Way Ends in Knife Battle.

Edmund Simmons, twenty-seven years old, No. 167 Jeroldman street, Newark, and George McNulty, No. 109 Ninth street, Brooklyn, are in the Newark City Hospital to-day suffering from many stab wounds.

Salvatore Centrococo, No. 125 Canal street, Arcencio Berardo, No. 125 South Canal street, and Lutod Basile, No. 112 South Canal street, Newark, have been arrested by the police of that city and identified by Simmons and McNulty as members of a gang which attacked them on Market street shortly after midnight this morning. The assault grew out of an argument, and the injured men, as to whether they or the Italians should use the slash-filled street instead of the dry sidewalk.

HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Four Passengers Caught in Third Avenue Line Accident.

Four persons were injured today in a trolley accident on Third Avenue. The trolley, carrying passengers, was struck by a car in a collision shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon in Manhattan street, near Lawrence. The injured, all of whom were attended by Dr. Jahoss of the Muleker Hospital and sent to their homes, were: Mrs. Dolly Kuhn, No. 37 Jackson avenue, the Bronx, cuts on right knee; David Noyes, No. 101 West 101st street, the Bronx, cuts on right leg; Mrs. Charles Aiken, No. 64 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, the Bronx; Mrs. Joseph Brown, No. 256 North Main street, Yonkers, bruises.

"Wish I could eat the hole!" You can. The whole of every doughnut will digest if made with Presto FLOUR